

"TWILIGHT SLEEP" DOES NOT FIND FAVOR HERE

Physicians Skeptical as to Value of New Plan for Child-Bearing Cases.

HOSPITALS AWAIT RESULTS

Drug Chiefly Used Was Tried Here Years Ago, but Was Discarded on Account of Danger to Mother and Child.

The "twilight sleep" method for child-bearing cases, originated at Freiburg, Germany, and now being tried in hospitals in New York and Baltimore, has not been tested in any of the Richmond hospitals, and may never be attempted here, unless it becomes more generally recognized by the medical profession at large. Several physicians are outspokenly skeptical as to the value of the treatment, and some say it will go the way of the much advertised radium cure and the new serum for the cure of tuberculosis, which set the medical profession by the ears a few years ago.

Scopolamine, the drug chiefly used in producing the "twilight sleep," was used rather sporadically here some years ago, but was discarded because of the greater risk to both mother and child attaching to its injection. It was found that when scopolamine had been used because more for both mother and child to employ artificial means for delivery, a means that physicians try to avoid. Ether, chloroform and morphine are the drugs commonly used in obstetrical cases, and they have been found to be eminently successful, the local physicians at least, are content to let well enough alone.

WILL WAIT UNTIL ITS WORTH IS PROVEN

One hospital official, who has received experience in New York hospitals, said that he knew nothing about the new treatment, and he did not believe that it would be generally taken up here unless it had been more tried and proven in the larger hospitals of the country.

So far as the establishing of quiet and surrounding the patient with soothing influences is concerned, that is the general practice of all obstetricians, and there is nothing new in this part of the treatment. All physicians try to induce in their prospective patients calmness of mind, pleasant thought and freedom from all worry and care, without going to the extent of inducing any sort of sleep except, perhaps, just before the crucial period arrives or at other times when the use of some drug is found necessary.

Dr. McCaw Tompkins said yesterday that scopolamine was tried here several years ago, but had not been put into general use because physicians regarded it as too dangerous for both mother and child. Since 1906 he said that it had been generally discarded by the medical profession, and he thought there was no likelihood that its use would be returned to, as the experience proved that it is as efficacious as is now being claimed for it.

EXPERIMENTS BEING MADE IN NEW YORK HOSPITALS

However, the "twilight sleep" method is being tried in New York and Baltimore, and several physicians of wide renown are advocating that it be put into general practice in the hospitals.

Dr. William H. Wellington Knipe, adjunct professor at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital Medical School and Hospital and attending the Gouverneur Hospital, in an article in "The Modern Hospital," says that the "twilight sleep" method, if it be carried out strictly according to the Freiburg technique, is bound to become the method of the future.

After describing the method of inducing the "twilight sleep"—frequently described before in magazine and press—he says:

"Besides quiet, means must be used to obtain darkness. It is not necessary that this should be intense, but all care should be used to prevent the entrance of bright light. At Freiburg the ward opens on a courtyard, with trees about, and by the use of Venetian blinds the room is kept relatively dark. During the induction of the twilight sleep the patient is kept in bed, and, inasmuch as the process consumes several hours, it is impossible to keep the patient on a hard operating table all this while. At Freiburg the room contains three beds, and it is in these beds that the women are delivered, the operating table being used only for those cases requiring operative interference. Each bed is screened from its neighbor by curtains of muslin, and the rest of the room is like an ordinary operating-room, with the regulating aseptic furniture, sterile receptacles and instrument trays.

REQUIRES ATTENDANCE OF SPECIAL NURSE

"As the proper induction of twilight sleep requires the constant attendance of a trained physician or trained nurse, the management at Freiburg employs intelligent nurses and trains them in this method, and they are used in the operating-room and nowhere else. Before being placed in charge of a case the nurse must have at least four months' experience as assistant.

"The nurse examines the heart every five minutes, tests the patient's various reflexes, and gives the injections accordingly, subject, of course, to the instructions of the physician, who regularly calls every hour to examine the patient. These nurses at Freiburg, who have had this special training for a long time, become particularly expert, and it will become necessary for us in America to take especially intelligent nurses, who are interested in this work, and train them in this particular method."

The drugs used are scopolamine hydrobromide and some of the morphine derivative either morphine muriate or narcophin or pantopon. Dr. Knipe admits that he went to Freiburg a skeptic and returned a convert, and the editor of "The Modern Hospital," while criticizing Dr. Knipe and Gauss, of Freiburg, for making known the results of their work through a popular magazine, says that Dr. Knipe's position in this country is too well known for anything that he says to be ignored.

WOULD FORCE SOUTHERN RAILWAY TO BUILD LINK

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] RICHMOND, Va., October 21.—The city commission of Bristol, Va., tonight voted a resolution authorizing the bringing of suit to compel the Southern Railway to either to build the Carolina coast line for the Virginia coal fields to the Atlantic Seaboard at Wilmington, N. C., or face the prospect of having to dispose of its acquired Virginia and Southwestern Railroad as being held in violation of the Sherman antitrust law. The resolution elicits that Bristol burdened itself with a bond issue to build the building of what was to be a through line, and contends that the Southern Railway has "bottled up" the situation here by its failure to construct a link of forty-two miles, extending from Maynard, Tenn., to Wilkesboro, N. C. It is pointed out that this short link would give a direct line from the Virginia coal fields to the Carolina coast.

JONES PREPARES PLAN FOR NEW WARD LINES

Redistricting of City After Annexation Is Mandatory Requirement.

WILL NOT ENLARGE NUMBER

Lines So Drawn That No Member of Council Is Districted Into New Ward—Each Given Territory for Development.

Councilman Carter C. Jones, chairman of the Special Council Committee on Redistricting, will present for consideration of the committee at its meeting Friday night a plan for dividing Greater Richmond into four wards, which, it is believed, will, with perhaps minor modifications, win the support of the City Council.

The plan has been reviewed by President Peters, of the Common Council, and other members of the Redistricting Committee, who are in accord with its provisions. Mr. Peters has consented to become patron of the redistricting measure that will be introduced in the Council.

A map of the new wards has been prepared by Special Accountant Cofer, after consultation with City Auditor Crenshaw, Mr. Jones and other members of the Council. It will be exhibited Friday night, when the committee will meet, at 8 o'clock Friday night. Besides providing for a redistricting of the city take care of the new territory which will be annexed from November 5, the committee is authorized also to redistrict the precincts and, if found advisable, to establish new ones.

RECASTING OF WARD

The City Charter makes a recasting of the wards compulsory whenever any one ward exceeds in population any other ward by as much as 3,000 inhabitants. The map-makers were, therefore, confronted with the problem of preserving, as far as possible, the contour of the present wards, and at the same time effecting a division of the increased population so that one ward would be disproportionately large.

Most of the difficulty was encountered in dividing the western half of the city between Clay and Lee wards. It was at first suggested that the boundary line between these two wards be shifted northward from Park and Stuart Avenues, the present line, to Broad Street. This suggestion, however, was easily recognized as dividing the city into two parts, and, as it was on the map, at least, suggests itself as an ideal boundary.

Such a division, however, would have thrown most of the Lee Ward Councilmen into Clay Ward, and it was at once recognized that it would meet with stern opposition in the Council. It was then suggested that Monument Avenue be made the dividing line between Clay and Lee wards. The avenue splits the city to the furthest western boundary, and would have been a practicable dividing line. This plan, however, would have put Councilman Fred H. Powell in Clay Ward, and was open to other objections.

NO MEMBER OF COUNCIL LOSES HIS SEAT

Under the plan that will be presented to the Redistricting Committee Friday night, the balance of population is preserved, and no member of either branch is thrown into a new ward. This circumstance will go a long way, it is conceded, toward securing for the plan the support of the committee and the Council.

The suggested plan gives to Lee Ward all the northwestern section of the city north of Patterson Avenue, Stuart Avenue, Park Avenue and Main Street, between the western and northern corporation lines and the eastern boundary of the ward which will be North First Street and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company's line to the city limits.

So constituted the ward would embrace Barton Heights, Highland Park, Ginter Park, North Richmond, Battery Court and the other northern suburbs. The southern boundary of the ward would remain unchanged, except where it is extended along Patterson Avenue to the new corporate limits. The ward would have a population of about 39,000.

HIG AREA IS GIVEN TO CLAY WARD

Clay Ward, under the proposed plan, would retain its present eastern and southern boundaries, which are, respectively, South Third Street and the river, and would also retain unchanged its northern boundary, Main Street and Park Avenue, except where the northern boundary would be extended along Patterson Avenue to the western corporation line. This arrangement would give Clay Ward about 35,000 inhabitants and would leave it much undeveloped residential territory for future growth.

To Madison Ward the plan suggested, gives all of the city south of the river and the central section north of the river, embraced by Third, Main and First Streets, and Bacon Quarter Branch and Hospital Street to the west and north; and Seventeenth Street to the river on the east. The ward would have a population of about 39,000.

The rest of the city is assigned to Jefferson Ward. The bounds of this ward, roughly sketched, would be Seventeenth Street on the west, the river on the south, with the corporation line on the east and Hospital Street, Bacon Quarter Branch and the northern corporate limits bounding the irregular northwestern section of the ward. It would be the largest ward in the city and would have a population of about 40,000.

GIVES TO EACH ROOM FOR GROWTH

It is pointed out that the plan purposely makes Lee and Clay wards smaller in population than the other two wards because of the more rapid development that may be expected within their limits. Both wards are given much open residential territory which will, in the next few years, be developed and settled.

Madison and Jefferson wards, which under the plan are given the largest amount of undeveloped territory, are expected to develop at so rapid a rate as Clay and Lee wards. Madison, however, is given the whole Southside, which is gaining rapidly in population, and Jefferson Ward receives large territorial additions in the northeast capable of wide development. The plan will be submitted to the committee merely as a suggestion and as a basis for work. It is entirely probable that the lines will be changed in minor respects, but it is believed that the plan just outlined will be followed without material alteration. It imparts no member's seat in the Council, and would come before that body with strong support.

The redistricting committee is composed of Councilmen Carter C. Jones, chairman; Councilmen Lumsden, Seaton and Ratcliffe, and Aldermen Fuller, Gilmer and Christian. President Adams, of the Board of Aldermen, and President Peters, of the Common Council, are ex-officio members.

FORCED SALE BRINGS CHARGE IN IMMENSE PROFIT

Chesapeake and Ohio Clears \$1,100,000 on Its Kanawha and Michigan Stock.

WAGES STEADILY INCREASED

Extra Charge Since 1910. Equal to 4 1/2 Per Cent on Stock of Company, to That Extent of Curtailing Dividends and Improvements.

The stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, in annual meeting yesterday, passed a resolution of the company in the First National Bank Building, re-elected without change the entire board of directors. It confirmed the recent appointment by the board of directors, of New York, as a member of the board of directors to succeed Frank A. Vanderbilt, resigned.

A large majority of the stock was represented in person and by proxy. The stockholders approved and ratified the acts of the board since the last meeting, and received the annual report of President Stevens. The average mileage operated during the year ending June 30, 1914, by the Chesapeake and Ohio lines, according to the president's report, was 2,455.98 miles, an increase over the previous year of 25.3 miles. Unexpected increases in wages and taxes since 1910, was pointed out, now aggregate about 4 1/2 per cent on the company's stock, and to that extent the company is unable to pay dividends or for improvements on the line. The assets of the company has been diminished.

PROFIT OF \$1,100,000 IN KANAWHA AND MICHIGAN SALE

President Stevens reported a profit of \$1,100,000 on the company's sale of stock of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway Company, which was made necessary under the terms of the contract. The following extract from the president's report describes the transaction: "In March and April, 1910, our company purchased certain shares of stock of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway Company from the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company and others at a cost for the 40,292 shares now owned by your company of \$2,901,024, upon the par value of which dividends have been received at a rate of 5 per cent per annum, with an additional 1 per cent paid during the fiscal year 1913. Under a decree handed down March 14, 1914, by the circuit judges in equity in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, in the case of United States of America vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company et al., the sale of this stock was ordered.

"The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company owned a like amount of this stock, and the court held that this ownership by the two companies of a majority of the stock of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway Company was in violation of the Federal antitrust law. Accordingly, your company has sold its holdings of stock of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway Company to the Toledo and Ohio Central Railway Company, which is to receive therefor \$4,029,200, with interest from June 1, 1914, to the date of completion of the sale and transfer of the stock, payment to be made in \$100,000 in cash and the remainder in a note of the Toledo and Ohio Central Railway Company maturing September 1, 1915, guaranteed by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, and otherwise fully secured.

This represents a profit to your company of about \$1,100,000, inasmuch as this stock of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway Company has been deposited under your company's first lien and improvement mortgage, the proceeds of this sale will be deposited with the trustee under that mortgage, and can be expended for improvements and investments which will be permitted under the terms of that mortgage.

The board of directors as elected yesterday by the stockholders, consisting of Frank Trumbull, New York, chairman; Decatur Axtell, Richmond; Frank H. Davis, New York; James H. Dooley, Richmond; C. E. Graham, New York; Henry E. Huntington, New York; Frederick H. Rawson, Chicago; Theodore P. Shonts, New York, and George W. Stevens, Richmond.

CALLS ON FATHERS TO VOTE FOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Federation of Mothers' Clubs Urges Adoption of Act by Richmond

The Federation of Mothers' Clubs and Parent Teachers' Associations, in its meeting yesterday afternoon passed a resolution endorsing the previous action of the executive board favoring compulsory education, and urging all fathers to vote for the act in the general election to be held on November 3.

The meeting was in the nature of a social relaxation from the strenuous work just completed by the executive board in its "better baby" contest and exhibit at the State Fair. Mrs. W. A. Burrows, president, expressed her appreciation of the loyal support which she had received from all the committees and the whole board in carrying out the work, and declared that a foundation of experience was now laid on which to build the ideal of compulsory education, but as well to the State, in the promotion of the work for bettering the condition of the people.

The chief object of the meeting was to make a public presentation to the present and former chief officers of the federation pins in token of the appreciation of their labors. Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, Superintendent of Schools, made the presentation speech, in which he gave a strong personal endorsement to the value of the work of the federated clubs, with a summary of what had been accomplished. He then presented the three presidents in whose honor the occasion was held—Mrs. William Graham, Mrs. L. L. Whitlock and Mrs. W. A. Burrows.

Several delightful musical and recitative numbers were enjoyed, vocal solos being rendered by Misses Marjory Harcum and Mary Trueman and by Mrs. Duesberry, and recitations by John and Miss Lena Culpeper. A piano and violin duet was rendered by Miss Clarice Bibbs and Miss Beryl Ferguson, and the West End Angels gave band and mandolin selections.

YOUNG WOMAN CHARGED WITH DESERTING INFANT

Arrested at Instance of Maternity Home, She Tells of Loss of Work.

Maude Johnson, a young woman who formerly lived in Charlottesville, was yesterday afternoon arrested by Sergeant Shomaker and Patrolman Willis, of the police, on the charge of deserting her infant. She was sent to the First Precinct Station and placed under the care of a police matron.

Seen at the station-house last night, the young mother told a pathetic story of loss of work, and how she had been charged by those in charge of a maternity home on Euclid Street. She alleged that she had made some of the payments, but that she had later lost her position. She claimed that she had been working at the home in an effort to work out the child's board.

According to the police, however, she took the child to the maternity home last February and was admitted, the statement being that she was there with it and cared for it at night when she was not at work. She is said to have slept in the place one night and to have disappeared the following morning. Since that time she has not returned to see the child. It is alleged that she was found living on West Marshall Street by the police, who arrested her at the instance of Mrs. Besse Vandergriff, who is in charge of the home.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COMPLIMENTS VIRGINIA

Work of Co-Operative Education Association Is Subject of Special Bulletin.

SYSTEM IS RECOMMENDED

State Boards of Education Told of Organization of 700 School and Civic Leagues and Their Work in Rural Communities.

The Co-Operative Education Association, of which Professor Jesse H. Blinn is executive secretary, has received a most flattering compliment at the hands of the Bureau of Education of the United States Department of the Interior.

The Federal Bureau of Education is sending out in bulletin form this month to the different State Boards of Education in the United States an epitome of the working system of the Virginia Co-Operative Association. The ideas of the association in connection with the work of school and civic leagues in Virginia are commended by the Federal Bureau.

The bulletin imparts the information that in Virginia there are 700 schools that civic leagues organized in the country districts by the Co-Operative Association, which is a citizens' organization working in conjunction with the State Department of Education. It explained that a school and civic league is "a social club, school betterment association and chamber of commerce set down in a country neighborhood and holding its meetings in the local schoolhouse. Officers are elected, meetings are held monthly or fortnightly, and the teacher is a leading spirit in all activities." It is a means of community education for practical citizenship adapted to rural conditions and needs.

"The civic training afforded by the leagues comes largely, however, through activity in behalf of better community conditions. One league last year raised \$2,500 for the improvement of the roads leading to the school, and this year the road road meeting, held in a one-room school, started a movement for an automobile road over 100 miles in length.

"The improvement of the school itself is, of course, one of the chief interests of the leagues. In 1912-13 they collectively raised \$65,000, which was expended for libraries, pictures, pianos, window shades and other improvements.

"In a sparsely-settled section of Charles City County, which until a year ago had no school facilities, a league was formed, an old farm building was rented and furnished with a few chairs and a table, and the school trustees were requested to supply a teacher. Interest increased, and finally a model one-room school building was erected, partly by public funds and partly by money raised by the league. Many high schools in Virginia have been built in just this way.

"The Co-Operative Education Association maintains an office in Richmond, issues many bulletins, and employs two field workers. Twenty thousand citizens of Virginia are members of these organizations, which means that public-spirited women, professional men, and leading farmers are being apprised of the needs for school and community improvement and of the methods of meeting them."

The bulletin also carries some interesting excerpts from the annual report of the Virginia Co-Operative Association for 1913-14.

AFFIDAVITS ARE FILED IN PAVING CONTROVERSY

Judge Crump Will Render Decision on Injunction To-Morrow Morning

COUNSEL FOR C. RIDGEWAY MOORE, WHO, AS A CITIZEN AND TAXPAYER, IS SUING IN THE LAW AND EQUITY COURT FOR A PERMANENT INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD FROM AWARDED CERTAIN SMOOTH-PAVING CONTRACTS TO THE CENTRAL CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLY COMPANY, OF HARRISBURG, PA., FILED WITH THE COURT YESTERDAY A LARGE NUMBER OF AFFIDAVITS IN SUPPORT OF THE ALLEGATIONS CONTAINED IN THE BILL OF COMPLAINT.

Among other affidavits, one signed by John Hirschberg, of the Administrative Board, setting forth in detail the circumstances of the Administrative Board session at which the smooth-paving award was made. Another affidavit signed by Chairman Whittier, of the Administrative Board, states that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, what Mr. Hirschberg says is true.

CLAIM THAT AZTEC BRAND IS AS GOOD AS BERMUDEZ. The bulk of the testimony contained in the affidavits is to the effect that Aztec Brand asphalt, made by the United States Asphalt Refining Company, of New York, is, for all practical purposes, the equal of Bermudez Lake asphalt. In the smooth-paving award the asphalt question was one of the big issues and had much to do with the board's decision.

The defendants are given until today to file counter-affidavits. The city's case was fully stated in City Attorney Pollard's argument last Saturday to dissolve the injunction, and it is not expected that he will file additional argument today in the form of counter-affidavits.

Judge Crump said yesterday that, unless the matter is complicated to-day by the filing of additional affidavits requiring much time for examination, he would render a decision to-morrow morning.

What Happened to the Cats?

Not long ago the U. S. Gov't made some experiments to determine the poisoning qualities of caffeine (the drug in coffee).

Twenty-seven healthy cats were given an average dose of 5 1/2-5 grains of caffeine—about as much of the drug as is contained in 2 cups of coffee.

What do you suppose happened?

The Cats All Died!

See Gov't Bulletin No. 148, Bureau of Chemistry.

Of course they were only cats.

But there are plenty of people who dose themselves with enough caffeine every day to kill a cat and Cripple a Man, not at one blow, but by little blows repeated daily.

Of course some systems are strong enough to stand all kinds of abuse, but most systems are not. And when a man or woman observes a growing nervousness or sleeplessness, heart trouble, stomach, bowel or eye disturbance, it is time to quit coffee and turn to a real food-drink, free from the coffee drug, "caffeine."

It is easy to shift from coffee to

POSTUM

for in POSTUM one gets a delicious drink with the true nourishment of whole wheat from which it is made. Postum is roasted (like coffee) with a bit of wholesome molasses, looks like coffee and has a delightful flavour resembling Old Dutch Java, but is entirely free from the coffee drug, caffeine, or any other drug or harmful substance.

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum which must be boiled. Instant Postum—soluble form—made in the cup instantly with hot water. Grocers sell both kinds and the cost per cup is about the same.

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Counsel for C. Ridgeway Moore, who, as a citizen and taxpayer, is suing in the Law and Equity Court for a permanent injunction to restrain the Administrative Board from awarded certain smooth-paving contracts to the Central Construction and Supply Company, of Harrisburg, Pa., filed with the court yesterday a large number of affidavits in support of the allegations contained in the bill of complaint.

Among other affidavits, one signed by John Hirschberg, of the Administrative Board, setting forth in detail the circumstances of the Administrative Board session at which the smooth-paving award was made. Another affidavit signed by Chairman Whittier, of the Administrative Board, states that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, what Mr. Hirschberg says is true.

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